App. F. IX-4

19 52-53
(CB)

File No. 18 - 52
Serial Nos.)

Previous References.

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. One

Part B for July 1952

SUBJECT

Credit of the Minister for L.S.G. in Madras & Bans in Madras on Govt Business between 22nd & 26th June 1952

No S-3 52/CB 18-52-7. Dt 8.7.52

To

The Accountant General
The P.A. to the Minister
for L.S.G.

Sanctioning —

for July

1267/EB
Sri Ikbal

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE,

Dated 1st June *1950*.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
No. 452.
Date 1/6/50.

(1) The Corporation Act of Bangalore City needs a lot of amendments. The Bangalore Survey Bill which was introduced before the recent Legislative Assembly and which was referred to a Select Committee has been proposed to be dropped, since the Bill as it is drafted now serves no purpose. The relationship between the Government and the Corporation is not quite happy under the present Act.

(2) In order to study as to how the corporations as also the Survey Acts are working in other big cities like Bombay and Madras, I propose to visit these cities - Madras and Bombay - in the course of this month. This may facilitate introducing necessary amendments to the existing Corporation Act and also introducing the Survey Bill on a different line altogether.

I feel it will be very useful to take the Assistant Secretary, Sri G.Ramachandra Rao, during this tour.

CHIEF SECRETARY 1516 12 JUN 1950 OUT OF MYSORE

Office of the Chief Minister
No 9138
Date 5/6/50

R. Channigaraya

Minister for Local Self-Government.

Hon'ble Finance Minister
&
Hon'ble Chief Minister
(with compliments)

REVENUE & REVENUE SECRETARIAT 2658 13 JUN 1950 FINANCE

12/6/50

(3) May visit
Ite 3/6/50.

chief secy (5) 12/6 Ltd Secy W/c

(4) Discussed with the L.S.G. minister he proposes to go to madras only more action may be done. 12/6/50

Rice 6/6

Visit of the Minister for L.S.G. to Madras and Bombay. 1267/1355 C.B.

2658/L Ch. Secy/RC) 6) 13.6.50. 1267/1355 C.B.

7) G.O. 115 14/6 Secy 14/6/50

? Received 4.30 p.m. on 16/6/50

Submitted

8) Another note dated 16.6.50 from the Office of the Minister for L.S.G. regarding the visit of the Minister to Madras between 22.6.50 and 25.6.50 has been received. In that there is no mention regarding the officers and the Staff who accompany the Minister to Madras.

9) If approved G.O. will be issued after the visit of the Minister to Madras

10) Draft letter to the Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras regarding the visit of the Minister for L.S.G. to Madras between 22nd and 25th June 50 is put up for approval.

D

Diarist.

Please note

L.J. 20.6.50.

9 Received the papers on 16/6/50 and passed it on to the Cos as soon as 9 received this the G.O. should not be sent to Chief Secy on 17th as it was past 12 o'clock and the 18th was happened to be Sundays. 16/6 20/6

17/6/50. 11) It is not known whether the proposed visit of the Hon'ble Minister to Madras has been reported to His Highness. It is usual to issue the G.O. sanctioning journeys of Ministers outside the State after sanction of His Highness has been obtained.

12) If approved, draft G.O. will be put up after ascertaining the above

17

Visit of the Minister for L.S.G. to Madras. 1267/CB

for information.

14 Draft letter put up for approval.

15 Secy 17.6.50

Chief Secy)

Lm 17.6.50.

16 Nearly 8 days are over since we got the file. There has been imperceptible delay at all stages.

17 Papers please. Let the draft letter is sent today, after a return is made to H.H. by the L.S.G. then.

19.6.50.

Issued letter no. 4460/C.B. dated 19.6.50 to the Chief Secy to the Govt of Madras, requesting to provide usual facilities and Conveniences to the minister for L.S.G. during his stay at Madras on 23rd and 24th June

18 Submitted. dated 1.6.50.

The minute of the minister for L.S.G. was received by me at 4.30 p.m. on 16.6.50, along with another letter from the Dir of S&C. As the letter received from the dir of S&C was an urgent one, I worked that paper and submitted on the same day, and this file had to be worked up next day i.e 17.6.50 and submitted on 17.6.50 with draft letter for approval.

19 It is also ascertained from the office of the Chief Minister that the Secretariat Note relating the tour of the minister for L.S.G. has been submitted to H.H. on 17.6.50.

20 Submitted with reference to paras 16 and 17 supra

Lm 20/6/50

21 The delay was partly due to

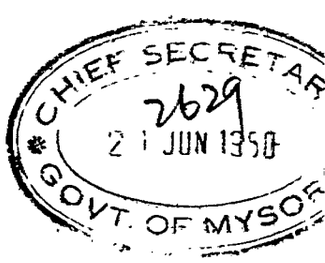
June 1950 — H.H.U. No. 120 18.6.50

Edn. Secy m 24.6.50

: Visit of the ministers for L.S.G. to Madras and Bombay. 1267/1358/1658

the fact that the 18th happened to be Sunday.

22 It is submitted that such delays will be avoided in future and the papers will be taken in person, whenever the time limit prescribed for submitting papers through the personal establishment is exceeded.



Chief Secy) 23 Xmas 21/6/50

20.6.50.

24 21/6 Xmas 21/6/50.

25 Sanction of His Highness has been obtained for the Journeys of the ministers to L.S.G. on 18-6-1950 and the H.H. file has been sent to the C.M. Branch along with the file relating to Journeys of ministers.

26 Draft G.O. sanctioning the Journeys is put up for consideration

Sec 5/7

Chief Secy) 27 Xmas 6.7.50

5.7.50.

28 7/7/50 Xmas 7.7.50

G.O. No. 5354/Cb.18-50-3 dated 8-7-50 Sanctioning the journey by train of the Minister for L.S.G. to Madras between 22nd and 25th June 1950.

C. F. 74]

Note relating to the visit of the L.S.S. Travancore to Madras in June 1950

Routine Notes.

3279

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

WD 06823—GPB—25,000—30-7-49

The Note relating to the visit relates entirely to the working of (1) ~~the~~ and administration (2) work for Depressed classes. (3) Rural Development work.

As no action seems to be necessary ~~in this~~ or getting any Progress Reports from subordinate offices, for orders, whether the usual O.M is to be sent up.

There are 2 copies of the Note one set will be required by the ~~Local~~ Branch and ~~Local Administration~~ Panchayat Act on Page 9 to Housing Scheme for the Depressed classes" on Page 11 ~~was~~ may be referred to Local Boards Branch.

4/8/50 This may be sent to C.B. for stating why it is sent here as this is not a case of Town Notes within the Sta

B32/8

Asstt. Secy
C.B.W.C.

This file may be closed in C.B. as it is stated that the Town Note pertains to jurisdiction outside the State & no action seems called for.

Submitted for general & orders.

5.8.50.

5/8/50.

5.8.50.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
3 AUG 1950
CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH.

'B'

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE,

Dated....15th...J..u..l..y.....19 50.

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER FOR
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
No. 798
Date 17/7/50.

H.H.NO.167
17.7.50.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
2699.
17 JUL 1950
OF MYSORE

I place below a copy (in duplicate) of the Note relating to my visit to Madras for favour of perusal.

R. Chennigaraya

Minister for Local Self-Government.

HON'BLE THE CHIEF MINISTER
WITH COMPLIMENTS,)

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith for the gracious perusal of His Highness copy of notes relating to the visit of the Minister for Local Self-Government to Madras in the month of June 1950.

H. C. Dasappa

MINISTER FOR FINANCE & INDUSTRIES
in charge of the current duties
of the Chief Minister.

Bangalore,
July 17th, 1950.

No. 166/50-51.

3279

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
27 JUL 1950
MEDICAL BRANCH.

No. 167
17.7.50

Subject.

Notes relating to the visit to Madras of the Minister for Local Self-Government.

168.

Order.

K.N.
20/7/'50.

Bangalore,

3rd July, 1950.

N O T E

(Visit to Madras of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government)

Preliminary:

On 23rd June 1950 I met the Deputy Mayor and the Commissioner of the Corporation of the City of Madras and discussed with them in general several aspects of the Municipal administration common to both the Madras City Corporation and the Bangalore City Corporation.

Since the Bangalore City Corporation Act closely follows the Madras Act, information was gathered on the specific points noted below:-

1) The correspondence between the Government and the Mayor and vice versa and the relationship between the Mayor and the Commissioner:-

It was ascertained that the relationship between the Mayor and the Commissioner in the day-to-day administration is very cordial and the correspondence is carried on between the Government and the Corporation through the Mayor addressed as follows:-

To

The Commissioner,
Madras City Municipal Corporation,
(Through the Mayor).

But the covers are invariably addressed "to the Mayor". It was stated that even in cases wherein the Government may directly ask the Commissioner for definite opinion on any matter, the reply is invariably sent through the Mayor who would forward it to Government addressed as 'Forwarded, with compliments'. If he has any remarks to offer on the proposals submitted to Government, he would add the same in the endorsement and send a report separate communication along with it. In case where in the Mayor happens to be absent or out of station, the Commissioner would take action on any letter received from Government and send a reply thereto and keep a copy of it and send it to the Mayor for information. It was further stated that there were no cases in which the Mayor retained any letters received by him from the Government, without being sent to the Commissioner and that this was a well-established practice.

Rules relating to the elections to the Corporation:

Copies of rules relating to the elections of the Mayor, and the Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and the members of the Standing Committee and members of the Corporation have been made available. These will have to be adopted with suitable modifications in connection with the ensuing elections to the Bangalore City Corporation.

Particular information was obtained as to whether that, as laid down in Section 366 of the Bangalore City Corporation Act, the drafts of notifications issued by the Government under Section 48 relating to territorial divisions of the City for purposes of constitution etc. were being sent to the Corporation and 6 weeks' time allowed for the Corporation for furnishing its opinion. It was replied in the affirmative with the observation that the Government were not necessarily bound to act according to the opinion of the Corporation. Similar procedure in regard to the formation of electoral divisions in Bangalore City is being followed.

In the course of the discussion, it was elicited that seats have now been reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians and women under Section 45 of the Madras Corporation Act. As under the Constitution Act of India, this reservation according to the communities except for the scheduled castes and wherever necessary for Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians has been done away with, and the question of amending the Act was under the consideration of Government. There is no provision for reservation of seats according to the communities in the Bangalore Corporation Act, except for the Scheduled Castes. Whether the reservation of seats for labour, Trade and Commerce and women now provided for in the Bangalore Corporation Act is necessary and whether this reservation is in conformity with the Constitution Act of India is a matter for examination. Labour unions in Madras are not constituted as such for purposes of election to the Corporation.

Taxes:- It was elicited that generally the Corporation has power to fix the rates of several taxes within the maximum limits laid down in the Act and the rates once fixed by the Corporation in a year should not be however varied in the course of the same year. Property tax is generally levied on the annual value of buildings or lands according to the rates shown below:-

Property tax:

Annual value of building or lands	Tax for general purposes	Water and Drainage tax	Lighting tax	
1) Rs.500/- & below	11% of the annual value	3½% of which 1½% shall be in respect of water works & 2% drainage.	2%	16½%
2) Over Rs.500/- & upto and inclusive of Rs.1,000/-	12%	-do-	-do-	-do-	17½%
3) Over Rs.1,000/-	14½%	-do-	-do-	-do-	20%

In addition to the above, education tax under Section 34 of the Madras Corporation Act is levied at 15% of the taxation of the property under Section 98 of the Madras City Municipal Act.

Since in our State the question of abolition of the levy of octroi has been suggested to be taken into consideration the rates of property tax may have to be suitably increased.

Professions tax:- The maximum scale of tax that could be levied according to Section 276 of the Constitution Act of India is Rs.125/- for every half year. It was stated that the question of amending the Madras Act so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the Government of India Act was engaging the attention of the Government of Madras at the instance of the Madras Corporation.

In Schedule 3 of the taxation rules, - Bangalore City Municipal (Corporation) Act - the maximum amount of profession tax payable is fixed at Rs.200/- for every half year. This scale will have to be revised so as to bring it into line with the provisions of the Government of India Act by reducing the maximum to Rs.125/- According to the Mysore City Municipalities Act, the maximum amount of profession tax leviable is Rs.100/- per year, incomes below Rs.30/- per mensem only being exempted.

In Madras, it is understood that all persons whose income is Rs.600/- per half year or less are exempted from this taxation. The same scale of rate will have to be adopted in the case of the Bangalore City also.

In Madras the rate of duty on transfers of property is fixed at a rate not exceeding 5% of the amount of consideration etc. But in the case of the Bangalore City Corporation, the maximum is fixed at 2%. This may have to be suitably modified and also a duty levied on mortgage with the possession of immovable property as in Madras. According to the existing section in the Bangalore City Corporation Act, only gifts and sales of immovable property are subjected to this duty. One important feature in the Madras Corporation is that all buildings owned by the Provincial Government such as the Governor's house, the Secretariat Buildings, the Guest Quarters etc. are all subject to property tax and no exemption has been allowed as in vogue in Mysore. The scale of levy is 6% on the capital costs of the building.

Entertainments Tax

In Madras, this tax is levied by the Government and the proceeds less 10% in lieu of collection charges are remitted to the Corporation. In the Mysore State, the collection charges are 12½%. It seems that performance tax at 5% is also levied and is being collected from the Proprietors of Cinemas etc. and that the proceeds are taken over completely by the Government.

Private layouts.

It was ascertained that the private layouts are freely allowed, subject to the condition that the person concerned deposits the plans of the scheme with ½% deposit based on the estimated cost of the scheme, to cover the charges of scrutiny. After the scheme is approved by the Corporation, the person concerned should deposit 50% of the cost of the layout such as roads, drainage and lights plus 10% supervision charges. Water supply will be given free by the Corporation. No conversion fine or back assessment is levied for conversion of agricultural lands into building purposes. But a nominal ground rent is levied on the land and recovered by the Government in the Revenue Department.

In several cases the Corporation will carry out the work and the balance of 50% of the charges will have to be paid by the owner. In cases where the owner himself does the work to the satisfaction of the Corporation, the amount of 50% deposited will be paid back to him. It was stated that large areas in Madras ~~Corporation~~ are being developed in this manner and that the Corporation is deriving a lot of taxes from this source. Under Section 25 of the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board Act, such private layouts are not allowed at present. There is also provision in the Bangalore City Corporation Act to allow such private layouts, vide sections 225 to 229. There is obviously an apparent conflict between the above sections and section 25 of the T.B. Act. It would be advisable to amend the above section so as provide for private layouts. This will remove many complications encountered at present.

Trunst Boards:- There is also a Trust Board constituted for the Madras City. Every year the Government contributes a sum of 2½ lakhs and the Corporation also contributes an equal amount to the funds of the Trust Board. The Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras is an ex-officio member and two members of the Corporation of Madras are elected by the Council to this Board and thus the interests of the Corporation are safeguarded. The relationship between the Trust Board and the Corporation in regard to the schemes sponsored by the Trust Board is said to be very cordial and each is said to be co-operating with the other in the larger interests of the City. Such schemes are invariably sent to the Corporation for opinion before they are submitted to Government for approval.

In regard to any land belonging to the Corporation required for the improvement of the City by the Trust Board, it has to give notice of its intention to have a particular piece of land for its purposes to the Commissioner. The Commissioner is expected to send a reply to the Board after placing the matter before the Corporation within a month. If no reply is received within this period, the Trust Board proceeds with the scheme, taking the consent of the Corporation for granted. There is provision for such a procedure in the Bangalore Improvement Trust Board Act also, but it is not being strictly observed. It is said that in respect of the area developed by the Trust Board as an improvement scheme, a betterment fee is

leviable as laid down in the Madras Trust Board Act (Section 80). Whenever an improvement scheme is approved, the same is handed over to the Corporation for execution - with the funds required including 10% supervision charges thus avoiding duplicate expenditure on establishments. Poor people occupying Government or Corporation lands, even unauthorisedly, are not generally dispossessed before alternate sites are granted to them.

Land Assignment Committee.

The Government of Madras have appointed a Committee called the Land Assignment Committee for considering applications for the disposal of Government lands within the boundaries of the Madras Corporation. The First Member of the Revenue Board is the President of the Committee and the Collector, City of Madras is the Secretary ~~of~~ to the Committee. The Commissioner of the Corporation and other Heads of Departments, viz., the Director of Public Health, the Senior Surgeon and the Director of Public Instruction etc., are the members of this Committee. They meet once a month and consider applications for assignment of Government land for departmental purposes. Even when a Department requires a land belonging to the Government, e.g., the Director of Public Instruction requiring a piece of land for a playground etc. he will have to put in an application to the Committee for consideration. It was stated that, without the proposal or recommendation of this Committee, no Government land within the Corporation area would be disposed of for any purpose. The question of constituting a similar committee in the Bangalore City Corporation may perhaps be thought of. Whenever it is decided to grant lands for religious or charitable institutions or for any public or community purposes, the lands are generally leased or specific conditions and not gifted or sold.

Licenses for Hotels & Cinemas.

In the course of the discussion it was elicited that cordial relationship existed between the Corporation and the City Police in regard to the issue of licenses for cinemas and hotels. In the Madras City Police Act, the provisions of the Public Resorts Act relating to these institutions are also incorporated. The applications for licenses are in the first instance

sent for opinion to the Commissioner of Police. He should scrutinise the same and furnish his opinion as regards the suitability of the place from the traffic point of view, i.e., there should be sufficient place within the compound of cinema theatres to park at least 30 cars and cycles and to hold about 1,000 persons. After the receipt of his views, the Corporation Commissioner would issue the license if it satisfies the conditions, viz., those relating to sanitation, ventilation, drainage etc. In regard to the starting of fresh hotels, the Director of Food Supplies would be consulted in the first instance in addition, as he would have to agree to supply the rationed articles. In regard to the closure of unauthorised hotels, it was stated that the Commissioner of the Corporation was empowered to deal with them and to close them down by summary process according to the provisions of the Madras Corporation Act. This is generally done by arranging raid parties with the co-operation of the police who are invariably consulted before a license is granted. Similar provisions exist in the Bangalore City Corporation Act and they will have to be enforced strictly (vide Section 379 A of the Bangalore City Corporation Act). But there is no provision here to refer the matter to the police for opinion before a license is granted.

Water Supply System: The entire supply is under the control of the Corporation, supervised by an officer of the Executive Engineers grade and his subordinates. The minimum free supply of water not exceeding 300 gallons per day depends upon the rental value of the buildings. Excess water charges are generally charged at the rate of 10 annas per 1,000 gallons. Major portion of the water tax is collected from hotels, mills and shops on a flat rate basis. Generally no meters are installed in private houses of small rental value since the minimum supply in most cases is sufficient to meet their requirements.

Certain items of expenditure not contemplated in the Corporation Act are incurred by the Madras Corporation. The Mayor's gown, the chain and the mace are provided at the cost of the Corporation, with two sets of gowns - one ceremonial and the other ordinary - which is allowed to be taken away by him even after the term of the office of the Mayor is over. There is a silver mace and a gold chain for the Mayor. The Mace is kept on the table at every meeting. But the gold chain is worn only on the ceremonial occasions. These paraphernalia lend dignity to the office of the Mayor. The expenditure on these items is met by the Corporation with the sanction of Government. These are the permanent properties of the Corporation and they are always kept at the Corporation Office.

Lunch Charges for the Councillors

No expenditure is incurred by the Corporation on lunch for the Councillors. All that is provided at the cost of the Corporation is a cook, a boy and crockery and the place where the Councillors could come and take whatever refreshments they want on payment.

Appointment of Corporation Officers.

The Commissioner of the Corporation is a statutory officer appointed by the Government under Section 85 of the Act. The Corporation shall appoint a Health Officer, an Engineer, an Electric Engineer, a Water Works Engineer, a Revenue Officer etc. on the scales of pay fixed by the Government and such appointments are subject to the approval of Government. Appointments up to Rs.500/- are made by the Commissioner himself. It appears that the Public Service Commissioner Rules do not apply to the appointments made in the Corporation and that the Corporation has its own set of rules. Whether the same procedure may have to be adopted here also is a matter for consideration.

Grants:

The Government of Madras is giving the Corporation grants for approved schemes of water supply and drainage only, in the proportion of 50: 50; for meeting the Corporation portion of the cost, a loan is granted by the Government whenever required.

Audit Staff: A separate audit staff for auditing the accounts of the Madras City Corporation is maintained entirely at the cost of Government. This is independent of the Corporation Commissioner. The system is said to be working very satisfactorily as the entire staff is independent, being paid by the Government. No portion of the expenditure on this establishment is met by the Corporation. It is said that the same system of local audit prevails in respect of District Municipalities in the Districts.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Panchayet Act An Act has been framed and it has been passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly. It was learnt that the Act will come into force after approval by the President of the Indian Republic. According to the provisions of the Act a Village Panchayet will be constituted for each village having a population of 500 and above. If this is given effect to the number of Panchayets which are about 7600 would be increased to about 27,000, the total number of villages in the Madras being 33,000. The Panchayet has been given wide powers in the matter of taxation and to levy even a tax on profession and trades etc. The Chairman is elected by the entire body of voters in village Panchayets and not by the Village Panchayet members themselves. The Panchayet Chairman is an executive officer of the Panchayet. In case the Chairman abuses his powers etc. or a no-confidence motion is passed against him by the Panchayet, provision is made to have him removed by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. The village officers like the patels and karnams are treated as Government servants and they are not entitled to contest the elections.

Municipalities: An advisory Committee has been constituted to examine the working of the Municipalities and suggest reforms in the Municipal administration. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Firka Development Scheme: About 20 to 25 villages have been grouped together to form a Firka for the purposes of administration. The matters relating to communications, water-supply, drainage scheme and sanitation are dealt with by the Firka Development Department. In general, this scheme corresponds to the Select Hobli Scheme that was in force in Mysore.

Harijan Welfare:

The Labour Commissioner, who was till quite recently in charge of the Harijan welfare work has been relieved of this work as it was found that he could not devote sufficient time for this work. This work has now been entrusted to the Director of Harijan welfare and the present incumbent of this office happens to be a retired High Court Judge (Sri K.Bhashyam Iyengar). There are two Deputy Directors who are Senior Deputy Collectors drawn from the States Civil Service. In addition, there are District Welfare Officers of the status of Deputy Tahsildars. It was learnt that Government have recently appointed Deputy Collectors for eight Districts and Tahsildars for 17 Districts as District Welfare Officers to look after the work in connection with the Amelioration of the Depressed Classes. These Welfare Officers work directly under the Collectors and it was stated that, by reason of their being Gazetted officers, they have been able to put forth the grievances of the Depressed Classes before the Collectors more effectively and achieve good results in giving necessary relief to the people concerned.

Aid given to the Depressed Classes:

It was elicited that a number of free boarding homes are being run by Government for the benefit of the Depressed Classes pupils. A grant of Rs.25/- per head is given to the students studying in the Depressed Class-Aided Hostels. In the case of Boarding Homes for boys, the strength is increased by 20% annually, while, in respect of boarding homes for girls all applicants are admitted without any limit being fixed.

Industrial scholarships to those studying in Technical Institutions are also given by the Harijan Welfare Department.

In the case of Law College-students, sixteen scholarships of the value of Rs.30/- per mensem per head are given for nine months in addition to a sum of Rs.71/- per head per year for purchase of books etc. No tuition fee is levied in the Law Colleges from the Depressed Class candidates.

The Education Department does not give any financial help except the usual scholarship to the Depressed Class students. Though the school fee is exempted, examination fee is to be paid, but this is paid by the Harijan Welfare Department in the case of all the Depressed Class students.

Whatever amounts were spent for the Amelioration of the Depressed Classes in the year 1948-49 will be continued to be met by the States' General Funds and the balance, if any, required will be drawn from the fund of rupees one crore ear-marked for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes. It was ascertained that so far, a sum of Rs.46 lakhs has been drawn from this fund and the question of replenishing this amount is under the active consideration of Government.

Housing Scheme for the Depressed Classes:

All lands required for the Depressed Classes for building purposes are acquired at Government cost and given free of cost to the Depressed Class people, the cost for the actual land covered by the sites being met from the States General Funds and that covered by the streets, drains etc. met by the fund of rupees one crore.

The Madras Survey & Boundary Act:

The survey of all lands - whether Government or otherwise is conducted by the Government Survey Department. An officer of the status of a Thasildar is deputed for this purpose with necessary staff by Government, the cost thereof being met by the Corporation and the Government in the proportion of 2/3rds and 1/3rd respectively. After the completion of the Survey, the maintenance work is attended to by the Government, the cost of maintenance being met by the Government and the Corporation in the proportion of 2/3rd and 1/3rd respectively.

When the survey is made, no portion of the cost is recovered from the owners of properties except the cost of stones. There is also a survey staff of the Corporation attached to the Corporation Engineering Department. It is their duty to report the unauthorised constructions and encroachments and to bring it to the notice of the Commissioner for necessary action. They should also certify as to the correctness of the plan whenever a party applies for any construction.

The purpose of the Survey is to fix the boundaries of each bit of land within the Corporation area and these boundaries once fixed are not subject to alterations except by regular re-survey. After the survey of a piece of land is taken up, a sketch thereof is prepared and served on the owner and time

is given to him to prefer objection, if any, thereto. If no objection is preferred within the stipulated time, it is taken for granted that the sketch is correct. The survey is then completed. The survey thus conducted gives prima facie title to the owner of the land against all adverse claims. No court can question the legality of the survey thus completed.

In case of dispute re: the ownership of a land or when an objection is preferred, the claims of the contending party or parties are enquired into by the Survey Officer and a finding given setting forth the grounds for such a finding. Provision is made for preferring appeals against such findings. Adjudication of the defined portions of the boundaries of land is made and not of the land itself between the contending parties.

In cases of lands belonging to the Corporation, notices are served on the Commissioner. In cases in which a person is in adverse possession of a land for more than 30 years, the Corporation will have to give due compensation to dispossess him.

The sketch and the completed Survey Records are taken as basis for fixing the assessment on each portion of the land surveyed. There are separate revenue survey numbers and city or town survey numbers within each city or town in respect of each surveyed land. For the purpose of survey, the Madras City is divided into ten divisions comprised in three circles, each circle being in charge of a Head Surveyor and three laskars. The Survey is revised once in ten years generally, one division being taken up for survey each year. Particular care is taken to maintain the Survey Records in correct and up-to-date form, thus avoiding litigation.

The consolidated Survey and Boundary Act is made applicable to the entire Madras State except the Zamindari areas and the Fort St. George area and it is ascertained that Government are contemplating introducing necessary amendment to the Act so as to bring these excluded portions also under its provisions.

There are some very useful institutions maintained at the cost of the Corporation and some of these institutions are really doing great humanitarian service to the poor and the disabled. I visited the following institutions:

1) The Poor House:- Here, able-bodied beggars and poor and old destitutes are maintained. Able-bodied beggars are taught certain industries such as spinning, mat-making, weaving etc. so that when they come out of these Homes, they may be in a position to start life afresh and earn their daily bread.

2) Special Home for people suffering from incurable diseases :- Here, people suffering from incurable diseases like leprosy etc. are maintained at the cost of the Corporation. There are about 350 men and 50 women at this institution. There is a Doctor attached to this institution who takes care of the patients.

3) Asoka Vihar:- Here, poor families round about this institution are made members of this institution at a nominal fee of 1 anna per family per month. Children of the ages between 3 months and 12 years are taken to this Institution and looked after from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. when generally the parents of such children go out for work. Children are given bath and special sets of clothing when they are kept at the Institute. There is one Director and a lady Assistant Director who are both Doctors to look after this Institute. The children are taught the 3 R's in addition to some handicrafts such as mat-weaving, knitting &c. Some children with aptitude are also taught Bharata Natyam. Special activities like sports, drill etc. are also provided.

4) The Swimming Pool built by the Corporation near the Marina:- This is said to have been built so as to satisfy the international standards of swimming pools.

5) Gandhi Nagar:- This extension contains about 380 houses built on a co-operative basis in a decent manner.

6) The Sports Stadium:- This stadium has been built with seating accommodation all round and it is stated that it provides seats for about 30,000 people.

7) Shenoi Nagar:- This is another extension built on modern lines by the efforts of the Corporation itself.

----ooOoo----

1355/co
Sri Rao

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE,

No. 582/Conf.1.

Dated 16th June 1950.

The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government will be leaving for Madras on the 22nd and staying there till the 25th instant as per a copy of the Tour Programme enclosed herewith.

It is requested that needful action in this connection may kindly be taken by addressing the concerned authorities for affording necessary facilities and protection to the Minister.

Personal Assistant to the
Minister for L.S.G.
16/6/50.

Submitted to
the Chief Secretary)

CHIEF SECRETARY
158
16 JUN 1950
GOVT. OF MYSORE

16/6/50

Copy of this Note has been given in person to Under Secy Home, for necessary action.

17/6/50.

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE,
Dated 16th June 1950.

The following is the Tour Programme of the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government for the month of June, 1950.

22-6-50: 7-30 A.M. Leave Bangalore for Madras by the "Express" train.

Afternoon: Arrive Madras: H a l t.

23-6-50 & 24-6-50: Halt at Madras: Discuss with the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Madras, the working of the Madras Corporation Act as also the Madras City Survey Act, and the reforms introduced by the Madras Government in regard to the administration of the local Bodies.

Discuss ~~with~~ the Mayor and the Corporation Commissioner.

25-6-50: Morning: Return to Bangalore by the Madras Express.

Sd) R. Chennigaramiah.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"C O P Y"

16/6/50.

~~Personal Assistant~~ to the Minister for L.S.G.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4460/e.B.
Encl: 1

CONFIDENTIAL & IMMEDIATE.

19th June / 50

axxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

MADRAS.

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the tour programme of the Minister for Local Self Government and to state that Government of Mysore would be grateful if the usual facilities and courtesies are provided to the Minister during his stay at Madras.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- K. SRINIVASAN.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Memo No. 4461/e.B. Dated the 19th June 1950.
Encl: 1

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, for information.

Sd/- K. SRINIVASAN.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Personal Assistant to the Minister for Minister for Local Self Government, for information.

For Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to Home Dept

G. R. S. App. F. G. 3.]

GENERAL AND REVENUE.

SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Immediate attn
and
Confidential

To

The Chief Secy to the
Govt of Madras,
Madras.

Sir,

I am directed to
forward herewith a copy of the
Tour programme of His Highness
for L.S.G. and to state
that Govt of Mysore would be grateful
if the usual facilities and courtesies
are accorded to His Highness
during his stay at Madras.

Yours faithfully

11/6/1950

Chief Secy to Govt

17.6.50.

Memo. No. Date.

Copy w/c to the D.G.P.
Bangalore for information.

Chief Secy to Govt

17/6/50

Copy to the P.A. to the Minister for
L.S.G. for information

Copy to Home Deptt.

17/6/50

The receipt of this
letter may kindly be acknowledged.

WD 06072—GPB—25,000—21-6-49

1658/CB
Sr Kla

C. F. 74.]

WD 01547—GPB—40,000—9-12-42

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER FOR
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
No. 66
Date 1.7.50

Office of the Minister for L.S.G.

Bangalore, 1st July, 1950.

Under instructions, the Assistant Secretary (Sri G.Ramachandra Rao) and myself accompanied the Minister during his recent visit to Madras.

The Jamadar and a dalayat were taken to Madras during this visit.

Necessary sanction of Government may kindly be obtained in the matter so as to enable us to claim T.A. for the month of June, 1950, in respect of this tour.

G Ramachandra Rao 1/7/50
Personal Assistant to the
Minister for L.S.G.

GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
1 JUL 1950
4
CONFIDENTIAL BRANCH

Asst. Secretary,
Confidential Branch,
with compliments)

N.B.— Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS ~~EXALTED HIGHNESS~~ THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

ORDER NO. 5354/C.E.18-50-7.

BANGALORE, DATED, 7TH JULY 1950.

Sanction is accorded to the journeys by train of the Minister for Local Self Government to Madras and back and to his halts at Madras between 23rd and 25th June 1950 on Government Business.

Sri G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Assistant Secretary to Government and Sri C. Rachiah, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Minister for Local Self Government and menial staff consisting of Jamadar and Chaprasi, accompanied the Minister to Madras.

for CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore.

Copy to: i) Sri G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A.,
Asst. Secretary to Government.
ii) The Personal Assistant to the
Minister for Local Self Government.

iii) Accounts Branch; (iv) C

G. R. S. App. F VI—G. 2]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *19*

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue.....19 .

Read—

Signed by.....

May this be—

(i) printed?

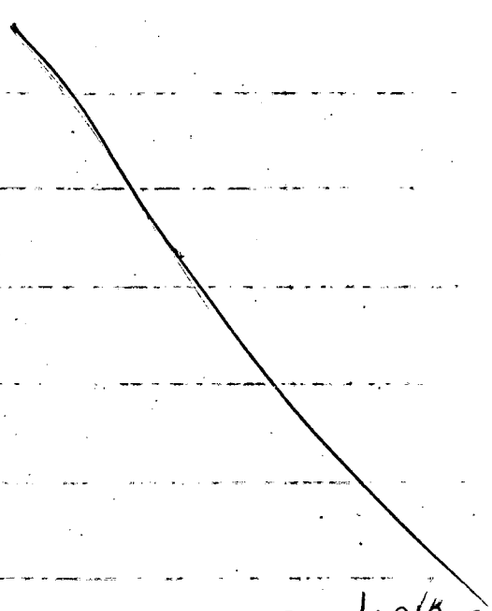
(ii) treated as a standing order?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part?

(iv) translated?

(v) placed at the disposal of the Press?

(vi) published in the Gazette, 7.7.50 Kannada Part?



Order thereon.—No. S-352/48/8-50-7

Sanction is accorded to the Journeys by train of the Minister for L. S. G. to Madras and back and to his halls at Madras between 22nd & 25th June 195 on Govt. business.

~~in connection with the Kannada~~

with the Hon'ble Minister for L.S.G.
Govt of Madras, the working of
the Madras Corporation Act, as also
the Madras City Survey Act,
and Reforms introduced by the
Madras Government in regard
to the Administration of the
Local Bodies.

Sri G. Ramachandra Rao B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to Govt. and
Sri C. Rachiah, B.A., P.A. to the
Minister for L.S.G. accompanied
the Minister ~~for L.S.G.~~ from Madras
~~and~~ and menial staff consisting of
~~1 Peon~~ Jamadar and a
Dalayat ~~were also accompanied~~
~~the Minister for L.S.G.~~

List of Enc

7.7.50.

Chief Secretary to Govt
6/7/50. 5/7.

The Accountant General. for supply
copies
1) The P.A to the Minister for L.S.G
2) Sri G. Ramachandra Rao BA.
Asst Secy to Govt
~~Act~~ Accounts Br.

Copied by
Examined by

WD 03698 GPB—30,000—2-2-40

5.7.50.

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BANGALORE,

Dated 15th July 1950.

OFFICE OF
THE MINISTER FOR
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
No. 799
Date 17.7.50

H.H.No. 167
17.7.50.

I place below a copy of the Note relating to my visit to Madras for favour of perusal.

R. Chinnaswamy

Minister for Local Self-Government.

HON'BLE THE MINISTER
FOR FINANCE & INDUSTRIES
WITH COMPLIMENTS)

Bangalore,

3rd July, 1950.

N O T E

(Visit to Madras of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government)

Preliminary:

On 23rd June 1950 I met the Deputy Mayor and the Commissioner of the Corporation of the City of Madras and discussed with them in general several aspects of the Municipal administration common to both the Madras City Corporation and the Bangalore City Corporation.

Since the Bangalore City Corporation Act closely follows the Madras Act, information was gathered on the specific points noted below:-

1) The correspondence between the Government and the Mayor and vice versa and the relationship between the Mayor and the Commissioner:-

It was ascertained that the relationship between the Mayor and the Commissioner in the day-to-day administration is very cordial and the correspondence is carried on between the Government and the Corporation through the Mayor addressed as follows:-

To

The Commissioner,
Madras City Municipal Corporation,
(Through the Mayor).

But the covers are invariably addressed "to the Mayor". It was stated that even in cases wherein the Government may directly ask the Commissioner for definite opinion on any matter, the reply is invariably sent through the Mayor who would forward it to Government addressed as 'Forwarded, with compliments'. If he has any remarks to offer on the proposals submitted to Government, he would add the same in the ~~endorsement~~ ~~and~~ or send a ~~report~~ separate communication along with it. In case where in the Mayor happens to be absent or out of station, the Commissioner would take action on any letter received from Government and send a reply thereto and keep a copy of it and send it to the Mayor for information. It was further stated that there were no cases in which the Mayor retained any letters received by him from the Government, without being sent to the Commissioner and that this was a well-established practice.

Rules relating to the elections to the Corporation:

Copies of rules relating to the elections of the Mayor, and the Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and the members of the Standing Committee and members of the Corporation have been made available. These will have to be adopted with suitable modifications in connection with the ensuing elections to the Bangalore City Corporation.

Particular information was obtained as to whether that, as laid down in Section 366 of the Bangalore City Corporation Act, the drafts of notifications issued by the Government under Section 48 relating to territorial divisions of the City for purposes of constitution etc. were being sent to the Corporation and 6 weeks' time allowed for the Corporation for furnishing its opinion. It was replied in the affirmative with the observation that the Government were not necessarily bound to act according to the opinion of the Corporation. Similar procedure in regard to the formation of electoral divisions in Bangalore City is being followed.

In the course of the discussion, it was elicited that seats have now been reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians and women under Section 45 of the Madras Corporation Act. As under the Constitution Act of India, this reservation according to the communities except for the scheduled castes and wherever necessary for Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians has been done away with, ~~and~~ the question of amending the Act was under the consideration of Government. There is no provision for reservation of seats according to the communities in the Bangalore Corporation Act, except for the Scheduled Castes. Whether the reservation of seats for labour, Trade and Commerce and women now provided for in the Bangalore Corporation Act is necessary and whether this reservation is in conformity with the Constitution Act of India is a matter for examination. Labour unions in Madras are not constituted as such for purposes of election to the Corporation.

Taxes:- It was elicited that generally the Corporation has power to fix rates of several taxes within the maximum limits laid down in the Act and rates once fixed by the Corporation in a year should not be however varied the course of the same year. Property tax is generally levied on the annu value of buildings or lands according to the rates shown below:-

Property tax:

Annual value of building or lands	Tax for general purposes	Water and Drainage tax	Lig
1) Rs.500/- & below	11% of the annual value	3½% of which 1½% shall be in respect of water works & 2% drainage.	2%
2) Over Rs.500/- & upto and inclusive of Rs.1,000/-	12% -do-	-do-	-do-
3) Over Rs.1,000/-	14½% -do-	-do-	-do- 20

In addition to the above, education tax under Section 34 of the Madras Corporation Act is levied at 15% of the taxation of the property under Section 98 of the Madras City Municipal Act.

Since in our State the question of abolition of the levy of octroi has been suggested to be taken into consideration the rates of property tax may have to be suitably increased.

Professions tax:- The maximum scale of tax that could be levied according to Section 276 of the Constitution Act of India is Rs.125/- for every half year. It was stated that the question of amending the Madras Act so as to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the Government of India Act was engaging the attention of the Government of Madras at the instance of the Madras Corporation.

In Schedule 3 of the taxation rules, - Bangalore City Municipal (Corporation) Act - the maximum amount of profession tax payable is fixed at Rs.200/- for every half year. This scale will have to be revised so as to bring it into line with the provisions of the Government of India Act by reducing the maximum to Rs.125/- According to the Mysore City Municipalities Act, the maximum amount of profession tax leviable is Rs.100/- per year, incomes below Rs.30/- per mensem only being exempted.

In Madras, it is understood that all persons whose income is Rs.600/- per half year or less are exempted from this taxation. The same scale of rate will have to be adopted in the case of the Bangalore City also.

In Madras the rate of duty on transfers of property is fixed at a rate not exceeding 5% of the amount of consideration etc. But in the case of the Bangalore City Corporation, the maximum is fixed at 2%. This may have to be suitably modified and also a duty levied on mortgage with the possession of immovable property as in Madras. According to the existing section in the Bangalore City Corporation Act, only gifts and sales of immovable property are subjected to this duty. One important feature in the Madras Corporation is that all buildings owned by the Provincial Government such as the Governor's house, the Secretariat Buildings, the Guest Quarters etc. are all subject to property tax and no exemption has been allowed as in vogue in Mysore. The scale of levy is 6% on the capital costs of the building.

Entertainments Tax

In Madras, this tax is levied by the Government and the proceeds less 10% in lieu of collection charges are remitted to the Corporation. In the Mysore State, the collection charges are 12½%. It seems that performance tax at 5% is also levied and is being collected from the Proprietors of Cinemas etc. and that the proceeds are taken over completely by the Government.

Private layouts.

It was ascertained that the private layouts are freely allowed, subject to the condition that the person concerned deposits the plans of the scheme with ½% deposit based on the estimated cost of the scheme, to cover the charges of scrutiny. After the scheme is approved by the Corporation, the person concerned should deposit 50% of the cost of the layout such as roads, drainage and lights plus 10% supervision charges. Water supply will be given free by the Corporation. No conversion fine or back assessment is levied for conversion of agricultural lands into building purposes. But a nominal ground rent is levied on the land and recovered by the Government in the Revenue Department.

In several cases the Corporation will carry out the work and the balance of 50% of the charges will have to be paid by the owner. In cases where the owner himself does the work to the satisfaction of the Corporation, the amount of 50% deposited will be paid back to him. It was stated that large areas in Madras ~~Corporation~~ City are being developed in this manner and that the Corporation is deriving a lot of taxes from this source. Under Section 25 of the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board Act, such private layouts are not allowed at present. There is also provision in the Bangalore City Corporation Act to allow such private layouts, vide sections 225 to 229. There is obviously an apparent conflict between the above sections and section 25 of the T.B. Act. It would be advisable to amend the above section so as provide for private layouts. This will remove many complications encountered at present.

Trust Boards:- There is also a Trust Board constituted for the Madras City. Every year the Government contributes a sum of 2½ lakhs and the Corporation also contributes an equal amount to the funds of the Trust Board. The Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras is an ex-officio member and two members of the Corporation of Madras are elected by the Council to this Board and thus the interests of the Corporation are safeguarded. The relationship between the Trust Board and the Corporation in regard to the schemes sponsored by the Trust Board is said to be very cordial and each is said to be co-operating with the other in the larger interests of the City. Such schemes are invariably sent to the Corporation for opinion before they are submitted to Government for approval.

In regard to any land belonging to the Corporation required for the improvement of the City by the Trust Board, it has to give notice of its intention to have a particular piece of land for its purposes to the Commissioner. The Commissioner is expected to send a reply to the Board after placing the matter before the Corporation within a month. If no reply is received within this period, the Trust Board proceeds with the scheme, taking the consent of the Corporation for granted. There is provision for such a procedure in the Bangalore Improvement Trust Board Act also, but it is not being strictly observed. It is said that in respect of the area developed by the Trust Board as an improvement scheme, a betterment fee is

leviable as laid down in the Madras Trust Board Act (Section 80). Whenever an improvement scheme is approved, the same is handed over to the Corporation for execution - with the funds required including 10% supervision charges thus avoiding duplicate expenditure on establishments. Poor people occupying Government or Corporation lands, even unauthorisedly, are not generally dispossessed before alternate sites are granted to them.

Land Assignment Committee.

The Government of Madras have appointed a Committee called the Land Assignment Committee for considering applications for the disposal of Government lands within the boundaries of the Madras Corporation. The First Member of the Revenue Board is the President of the Committee and the Collector, City of Madras is the Secretary ~~mf~~ to the Committee. The Commissioner of the Corporation and other Heads of Departments, viz., the Director of Public Health, the Senior Surgeon and the Director of Public Instruction etc., are the members of this Committee. They meet once a month and consider applications for assignment of Government land for departmental purposes. Even when a Department requires a land belonging to the Government, e.g., the Director of Public Instruction requiring a piece of land for a playground etc. he will have to put in an application to the Committee for consideration. It was stated that, without the proposal or recommendation of this Committee, no Government land within the Corporation area would be disposed of for any purpose. The question of constituting a similar committee in the Bangalore City Corporation may perhaps be thought of. Whenever it is decided to grant lands for religious or charitable institutions or for any public or community purposes, the lands are generally leased or specific conditions and not gifted or sold.

Licenses for Hotels & Cinemas.

In the course of the discussion it was elicited that cordial relationship existed between the Corporation and the City Police in regard to the issue of licenses for cinemas and hotels. In the Madras City Police Act, the provisions of the Public Resorts Act relating to these institutions are also incorporated. The applications for licenses are in the first instance

sent for opinion to the Commissioner of Police. He should scrutinise the same and furnish his opinion as regards the suitability of the place from the traffic point of view, i.e., there should be sufficient place within the compound of cinema theatres to park at least 30 cars and cycles and to hold about 1,000 persons. After the receipt of his views, the Corporation Commissioner would issue the license if it satisfies the conditions, viz., those relating to sanitation, ventilation, drainage etc. In regard to the starting of fresh hotels, the Director of Food Supplies would be consulted in the first instance in addition, as he would have to agree to supply the rationed articles. In regard to the closure of unauthorised hotels, it was stated that the Commissioner of the Corporation was empowered to deal with them and to close them down by summary process according to the provisions of the Madras Corporation Act. This is generally done by arranging raid parties with the co-operation of the police who are invariably consulted before a license is granted. Similar provisions exist in the Bangalore City Corporation Act and they will have to be enforced strictly (vide Section 379 A of the Bangalore City Corporation Act). But there is no provision here to refer the matter to the police for opinion before a license is granted.

Water Supply System: The entire supply is under the control of the Corporation, supervised by an officer of the Executive Engineers grade and his subordinates. The minimum free supply of water not exceeding 300 gallons per day depends upon the rental value of the buildings. Excess water charges are generally charged at the rate of 10 annas per 1,000 gallons. Major portion of the water tax is collected from hotels, mills and shops on a flat rate basis. Generally no meters are installed in private houses of small rental value since the minimum supply in most cases is sufficient to meet their requirements.

Certain items of expenditure not contemplated in the Corporation Act are incurred by the Madras Corporation. The Mayor's gown, the chain and the mace are provided at the cost of the Corporation, with two sets of gowns - one ceremonial and the other ordinary - which is allowed to be taken away by him even after the term of the office of the Mayor is over. There is a silver mace and a gold chain for the Mayor. The Mace is kept on the table at every meeting. But the Gold chain is worn only on the ceremonial occasions. These paraphernalia lend dignity to the office of the Mayor. The expenditure on these items is met by the Corporation with the sanction of Government. These are the permanent properties of the Corporation and they are always kept at the Corporation Office.

Lunch Charges for the Councillors

No expenditure is incurred by the Corporation on lunch for the Councillors. All that is provided at the cost of the Corporation is a cook, a boy and crockery and the place where the Councillors could come and take whatever refreshments they want on payment.

Appointment of Corporation Officers.

The Commissioner of the Corporation is a statutory officer appointed by the Government under Section 85 of the Act. The Corporation shall appoint a Health Officer, an Engineer, an Electric Engineer, a Water Works Engineer, a Revenue Officer etc. on the scales of pay fixed by the Government and such appointments are subject to the approval of Government. Appointments up to Rs.500/- are made by the Commissioner himself. It appears that the Public Service Commissioner Rules do not apply to the appointments made in the Corporation and that the Corporation has its own set of rules. Whether the same procedure may have to be adopted here also is a matter for consideration.

Grants:

The Government of Madras is giving the Corporation grants for approved schemes of water supply and drainage only, in the proportion of 50: 50 for meeting the Corporation portion of the cost, a loan is granted by the Government whenever required.

Audit Staff: A separate audit staff for auditing the accounts of the Madras City Corporation is maintained entirely at the cost of Government. This is independent of the Corporation Commissioner. The system is said to be working very satisfactorily as the entire staff is independent, being paid by the Government. No portion of the expenditure on this establishment is met by the Corporation. It is said that the same system of local audit prevails in respect of District Municipalities in the Districts.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Panchayet Act: An Act has been framed and it has been passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly. It was learnt that the Act will come into force after approval by the President of the Indian Republic. According to the provisions of the Act a Village Panchayet will be constituted for each village having a population of 500 and above. If this is given effect to the number of Panchayets which are about 7600 would be increased to about 27,000, the total number of villages in the Madras being 33,000. The Panchayet has been given wide powers in the matter of taxation and to levy even a tax on profession and trades etc. The Chairman is elected by the entire body of voters in village Panchayets and not by the Village Panchayet members themselves. The Panchayet Chairman is an executive officer of the Panchayet. In case the Chairman abuses his powers etc. or a no-confidence motion is passed against him by the Panchayet, provision is made to have him removed by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. The village officers like the patels and karnams are treated as Government servants and they are not entitled to contest the elections.

Municipalities: An advisory Committee has been constituted to examine the working of the Municipalities and suggest reforms in the Municipal administration. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Firka Development Scheme: About 20 to 25 villages have been grouped together to form a Firka for the purposes of administration. The matters relating to communications, water-supply, drainage scheme and sanitation are dealt with by the Firka Development Department. In general, this scheme corresponds to the Select Hobli Scheme that was in force in Mysore.

Harijan Welfare:

The Labour Commissioner, who was till quite recently in charge of the Harijan welfare work has been relieved of this work as it was found that he could not devote sufficient time for this work. This work has now been entrusted to the Director of Harijan welfare and the present incumbent of this office happens to be a retired High Court Judge (Sri K.Bhashyam Iyengar). There are two Deputy Directors who are Senior Deputy Collectors drawn from the States Civil Service. In addition, there are District Welfare Officers of the status of Deputy Tahsildars. It was learnt that Government have recently appointed Deputy Collectors for eight Districts and Tahsildars for 17 Districts as District Welfare Officers to look after the work in connection with the Amelioration of the Depressed Classes. These Welfare Officers work directly under the Collectors and it was stated that, by reason of their being Gazetted officers, they have been able to put forth the grievances of the Depressed Classes before the Collectors more effectively and achieve good results in giving necessary relief to the people concerned.

Aid given to the Depressed Classes:

It was elicited that a number of free boarding homes are being run by Government for the benefit of the Depressed Classes pupils. A grant of Rs.25/- per head is given to the students studying in the Depressed Class-Aided Hostels. In the case of Boarding Homes for boys, the strength is increased by 20% annually, while, in respect of boarding homes for girls all applicants are admitted without any limit being fixed.

Industrial scholarships to those studying in Technical Institutions are also given by the Harijan Welfare Department.

In the case of Law College-students, sixteen scholarships of the value of Rs.30/- per mensem per head are given for nine months in addition to a sum of ~~hort~~ Rs.71/- per head per year for purchase of books etc. No tuition fee is levied in the Law Colleges from the Depressed Class candidates.

The Education Department does not give any financial help except the usual scholarship to the Depressed Class students. Though the school fee is exempted, examination fee is to be paid, but this is paid by the Harijan Welfare Department in the case of all the Depressed Class students.

Whatever amounts were spent for the Amelioration of the Depressed Classes in the year 1948-49 will be continued to be met by the States' General Funds and the balance, if any, required will be drawn from the fund of rupees one crore ear-marked for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes. It was ascertained that so far, a sum of R.46 lakhs has been drawn from this fund and the question of replenishing this amount is under the active consideration of Government.

Housing scheme for the Depressed Classes:

All lands required for the Depressed Classes for building purposes are acquired at Government cost and given free of cost to the Depressed Class people, the cost for the actual land covered by the sites being met from the States General Funds and that covered by the streets, drains etc. met by the fund of rupees one crore.

Madras Survey Boundary Act:

The survey of all lands - whether Government or otherwise is conducted by the Government Survey Department. An officer of the status of a Thasildar is deputed for this purpose with necessary staff by Government, the cost thereof being met by the Corporation and the Government in the proportion of 2/3rds and 1/3rd respectively. After the completion of the Survey, the maintenance work is attended to by the Government, the cost of maintenance being met by the Government and the Corporation in the proportion of 2/3rd and 1/3rd respectively.

When the survey is made, no portion of the cost is recovered from the owners of properties except the cost of stones. There is also a survey staff of the Corporation attached to the Corporation Engineering Department. It is their duty to report the unauthorised constructions and encroachments and to bring it to the notice of the Commissioner for necessary action. They should also certify as to the correctness of the plan whenever a party applies for any construction.

The purpose of the Survey is to fix the boundaries of each bit of land within the Corporation area and these boundaries once fixed are not subject to alterations except by regular re-survey. After the survey of a piece of land is taken up, a sketch thereof is prepared and served on the owner and time

is given to him to prefer objection, if any, thereto. If no objection is preferred within the stipulated time, it is taken for granted that the sketch is correct. The survey is then completed. The survey thus conducted gives prima facie title to the owner of the land against all adverse claims. No court can question the legality of the survey thus completed.

In case of dispute re: the ownership of a land or when an objection is preferred, the claims of the contending party or parties are enquired into by the Survey Officer and a finding given setting forth the grounds for such a finding. Provision is made for preferring appeals against such findings. Adjudication of the defined portions of the boundaries of land is made and not of the land itself between the contending parties.

In cases of lands belonging to the Corporation, notices are served on the Commissioner. In cases in which a person is in adverse possession of a land for more than 30 years, the Corporation will have to give due compensation to dispossess him.

The sketch and the completed Survey Records are taken as basis for fixing the assessment on each portion of the land surveyed. There are separate revenue survey numbers and city or town survey numbers within each city or town in respect of each surveyed land. For the purpose of survey, the Madras City is divided into ten divisions comprised in three circles, each circle being in charge of a Head Surveyor and three laskars. The Survey is revised once in ten years generally, one division being taken up for survey each year. Particular care is taken to maintain the Survey Records in correct and up-to-date form, thus avoiding litigation.

The consolidated Survey and Boundary Act is made applicable to the entire Madras State except the Zamindari areas and the Fort St. George area and it is ascertained that Government are contemplating introducing necessary amendment to the Act so as to bring these excluded portions also under its provisions.

There are some very useful institutions maintained at the cost of the Corporation and some of these institutions are really doing great humanitarian service to the poor and the disabled. I visited the following institutions:

1) The Poor House:- Here, able-bodied beggars and poor and old destitutes are maintained. Able-bodied beggars are taught certain industries such as spinning, mat-making, weaving etc. so that when they come out of these Homes, they may be in a position to start life afresh and earn their daily bread.

2) Special Home for people suffering from incurable diseases :- Here, people suffering from incurable diseases like leprosy etc. are maintained at the cost of the Corporation. There are about 350 men and 50 women at this institution. There is a Doctor attached to this institution who takes care of the patients.

3) Asoka Vihar:- Here, poor families round about this institution are made members of this institution at a nominal fee of 1 anna per family per month. Children of the ages between 3 months and 12 years are taken to this Institution and looked after from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. when generally the parents of such children go out for work. Children are given bath and special sets of clothing when they are kept at the Institute. There is one Director and a lady Assistant Director who are both Doctors to look after this Institute. The children are taught the 3 R's in addition to some handicrafts such as mat-weaving, knitting &c. Some children with aptitude are also taught Bharata Natyam. Special activities like sports, drill etc. are also ~~provided~~ provided.

4) The Swimming Pool built by the Corporation near the Marina:- This is said to have been built so as to satisfy the international standards of swimming pools.

5) Gandhi Nagar:- This extension contains about 380 houses built on a co-operative basis in a decent manner.

6) The Sports Stadium:- This stadium has been built with seating accommodation all round and it is stated that it provides seats for about 30,000 people.

7) Shenoi Nagar:- This is another extension built on modern lines by the efforts of the Corporation itself.

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